

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
FLORENCE DIVISION**

RUSSELL GEISSLER, BERNARD)
BAGLEY, AND WILLIE JAMES)
JACKSON, *individually and on behalf of*)
others similarly situated,)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
BRYAN P. STIRLING, Director of the South)
Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC), *in*)
his official capacity; and JOHN B. MCREE,)
M.D., Division Director of Health and)
Professional Services for SCDC, *in his individual*)
capacity,)
Defendants.)
Case No.: 4:17-cv-01746-MBS

**PROPOSED
PARTIAL CONSENT DECREE**

(Testing for Chronic Hepatitis C)

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PARTIES AND DEFINITIONS

1. The parties to this Partial Consent Decree are Plaintiffs Russell Geissler and Bernard Bagley, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated; and Defendant Bryan P. Stirling, in his official capacity as Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections (“SCDC”). Plaintiff Willie James Jackson and Defendant John B. McRee, M.D. are not Parties to this Partial Consent Decree.

2. “HCV” refers to Hepatitis C.

3. “DAA” refers to direct-acting antiviral medications.

4. “Plaintiffs” refers to all current and future inmates in SCDC custody, with the exception of inmates who have already been diagnosed with chronic HCV.

5. “Governor” refers to the current Governor of South Carolina, and, if applicable, any Governor-elect.

6. “Legislature” refers to the individual members of the South Carolina House and Senate who hold office on January 8, 2019.

7. “Opt-Out Testing” refers to the process of informing a patient of the indications of HCV and the plan for testing and performing the tests, unless the patient declines them. It is an informed refusal rather than informed consent.

8. “Preliminary Approval Date” refers to the date on which the Court enters an order preliminarily approving the Stipulation of Settlement and directing that notice of pendency and settlement be provided to Plaintiffs.

9. “Effective Date” shall be the date upon which this Partial Consent Decree is entered by the Court or a motion to enter the Consent Decree is granted, whichever occurs first, as recorded on the Court’s docket.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

10. For any plans discussed in this Partial Consent Decree, the parties shall make a reasonable effort to resolve any issue in controversy through negotiation. If the parties are unable to resolve any issues through negotiation, they will submit their dispute to Magistrate Judge Mary Gordon Baker for mediation. If the parties are unable to resolve the controversy through this process the plan shall be submitted to the Court for a hearing on the issues.

11. The Court shall retain jurisdiction in this case to ensure that the Partial Consent Decree and all plans incorporated herein are fully implemented.

12. Counsel for Plaintiffs Geissler and Bagley shall have access to and may receive copies of documents which effectuate the implementation of this decree in a manner consistent with HIPAA's protections regarding Protected Health Information.

13. Defendant Stirling, in his official capacity as Director of SCDC, shall immediately explain the terms of this Partial Consent Decree and distribute it to all SCDC agents, servants, representatives, and employees who will be involved with effectuating this Partial Consent Decree to ensure their understanding of the need for compliance therewith. Defendant Stirling shall require strict compliance with this Partial Consent Decree by said persons.

14. Notice of this Partial Agreement shall be provided as follows:

- a. Notice of the Partial Consent Decree shall be posted in each and every housing unit of every SCDC Institution;
- b. Notice of the Partial Consent Decree shall be posted in SCDC's intake facilities;
- c. The Partial Consent Decree shall be available on the SCDC website and in prison libraries;
- d. The Partial Consent Decree shall be posted on the website www.SCHepC.com;

e. Notice of the Partial Consent Decree shall be distributed to the Circuit Public Defender for each judicial circuit in South Carolina;

15. Plaintiffs who are currently incarcerated in SCDC institutions shall have the right to individually submit written objections to this Partial Consent Decree to the Court within 45 days of the Preliminary Approval Date of this Partial Consent Decree or under such alternative terms and conditions as may be required by the Court.

16. This Partial Consent Decree shall be deemed to serve as settlement of claims for declaratory and injunctive relief concerning SCDC's HCV testing policies and practices (contained in Count I of the Third Amended Class Action Complaint). This Partial Consent Decree does not address the claims for declaratory and injunctive relief concerning SCDC's HCV treatment policies and practices (Counts I-III of the Third Amended Class Action Complaint). This Partial Consent Decree does not affect the right of an individual to pursue individual claims for monetary relief. If a Plaintiff seeks declaratory or injunctive relief in a separate action, he or she may do so as long as such lawsuit does not pertain to the HCV testing issues addressed in this Partial Consent Decree.

17. Strict compliance with this Partial Consent Decree shall be a complete defense to any equitable claim based upon the HCV testing issues addressed in this Partial Consent Decree. However, all parties acknowledge this Partial Consent Decree shall not resolve any issues involving the treatment of chronic HCV.

18. Any timetable proposed in this Decree may be subject to extension by written agreement of the Parties or by the Court upon a showing of reasonable grounds for such extension by Defendant Stirling, so long as the need for delay is not caused by the neglect or dereliction or inaction of Defendant Stirling, or any person who replaces Defendant Stirling as

Director of SCDC. Plaintiffs reserve the right to object in good faith and oppose any requests for extensions of time.

19. In the event of an emergency that Defendant Stirling in good faith believes to require the temporary waiver of the provisions of this Partial Consent Decree, Defendant Stirling shall notify the Court and Plaintiffs' counsel of the emergency and need for waiver within 24 hours of knowledge that said emergency will impact SCDC's ability to comply with the requirements of this Decree. Such notice shall identify the emergency, the specific provisions of this Partial Consent Decree that Defendant Stirling believes must be temporarily waived, the reasons necessitating the waiver, the exhaustion of other alternatives to waiver, and the anticipated duration of the waiver. If Plaintiffs' counsel have a good faith disagreement with the proposed waiver or its duration, the controversy shall be submitted to the Court for hearing and determination.

20. The parties agree that this Partial Consent Decree establishes minimum standards and is not intended to prevent Defendant Bryan Stirling from implementing any programs or processes that benefit Plaintiffs. In addition, this Partial Consent Decree is not intended to and shall not have the effect of decreasing or abrogating the rights, programs, and procedures that existed before this Partial Consent Decree pursuant to SCDC's policies, procedures, or other lawsuit settlements. Further, this Partial Consent Decree does not abrogate any substantive rights or procedural protections Plaintiffs may now have or hereafter acquire under state or federal statutes. The parties agree that this Partial Consent Decree represents the entire intent of the parties and shall not be modified except as stated within this Partial Consent Decree. Defendant Stirling shall carry out every provision of this Decree in good faith.

21. All parties agree that the chronic HCV testing issue in this action is appropriate for certification as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The parties have stipulated to the certification of a class action, as it pertains to testing for chronic HCV, pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, composed of all current and future inmates in SCDC custody, with the exception of inmates who have already been diagnosed with chronic HCV.

22. The parties expressly agree that this Agreement is not an admission of constitutional violations. The parties have entered into this Agreement solely as a means to put a reasonable partial end to the controversy, to avoid the costs, time and risks which litigation would involve for both parties, and this Agreement should not be construed in any manner as establishing constitutional standards, minimums, maximums, or thresholds of constitutional harm to Plaintiffs. Neither this Agreement nor the Judgment that may follow from this Agreement, nor anything contained herein or therein, shall constitute or be construed as evidence or as an admission or adjudication with respect to any alleged fact or conclusion of law with respect to any matter alleged in or arising out of the Third Amended Complaint, including but not limited to any alleged Constitutional violations asserted by Plaintiffs, or of any wrongdoing or misconduct on the part of Defendant Stirling.

23. This Partial Consent Decree is solely enforceable by Plaintiffs.

24. Violation of this Partial Consent Decree shall not serve as the basis of liability of Defendant Stirling to any individual Plaintiff, absent proof of proximate cause and damages.

25. This Partial Consent Decree may be modified in the future by mutual and joint petition of the parties or their successors, or upon petition of any party. Said petition shall be made to the Court and approved by the Court, after notice and hearing, by an Order amending

the Partial Consent Decree. Any disputed petition for modification shall be reviewed by the Court under the applicable law pertaining to the modification of consent decrees.

26. No remedial action, including sanctions, shall be taken against Defendant Stirling or any of his agents, representatives, or employees in their individual capacities for any alleged failure to comply with this Partial Consent Decree unless the Court specifically finds, following a hearing, that said individual acted in bad faith. For the purposes of this paragraph, an individual shall not be deemed to have acted in bad faith if budgetary constraints are the reason for his or her failure to satisfy the terms of this Partial Consent Decree, so long as he or she has made good faith efforts to obtain the necessary funding from all potential sources. For the purposes of this paragraph, good faith efforts must include informing the Governor and the Legislature of the anticipated need and the anticipated shortfall in writing within 10 days of identifying the budgetary constraints.

27. Because this is a Partial Consent Decree and additional litigation is ongoing, Plaintiffs' counsel will, at a later date, seek all costs and reasonable attorneys' fees available by law.

SPECIFIC TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

A. Implement the Centers for Disease Control's (CDC's) Recommended Two-Step Process for Diagnosing Chronic HCV

28. Since May 2013, the CDC has specified that testing for chronic HCV should be done in a two-step process to confirm chronic HCV. In the first step, it is determined whether the HCV antibody is present. If the HCV antibody is present, the second step is to determine whether the HCV infection is current by conducting nucleic acid testing (NAT). (See <https://www.hcvguidelines.org>).

29. Accurate testing will help SCDC (A) correctly identify persons with chronic HCV; (B) notify inmates with chronic HCV of their status and enable SCDC and the inmates themselves to take measures to limit HCV disease progression; and (C) inform inmates who do not have HCV of their status.

30. Defendant Stirling agrees to implement this two-step process in practice immediately upon the filing of this Partial Consent Decree to be carried out in the manner set forth in more detail herein. As of the Preliminary Approval Date, SCDC will use the two-step process to diagnose chronic HCV. SCDC will administer LabCorp test number 144050 identified as Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Antibody With Reflex To Quantitative Real-Time PCR.

31. Defendant Stirling also agrees to incorporate this two-step process into all SCDC policies, procedures, and protocols involving the initial diagnosis of chronic HCV for as long as it remains the generally accepted standard of care.

B. Test Plaintiffs Geissler and Bagley for Chronic HCV According to CDC Guidelines

32. Within 21 days of Preliminary Approval Date, Defendant Stirling agrees to test Plaintiffs Geissler and Bagley for chronic HCV according to CDC guidelines. Defendant Stirling shall provide these plaintiffs and their counsel with the results of these tests as soon as they are known.

C. Expeditedly Determine the Scope of Chronic HCV within SCDC

33. At present, there is no accurate count or reasoned estimate of the size of the SCDC inmate population that have chronic HCV. The size of the SCDC inmate population that have chronic HCV will determine, in part, the manner in which the treatment component of this action progresses. To quickly and accurately estimate the scope of chronic HCV within SCDC, Defendant Stirling agrees to provide Opt-Out Testing to a randomly selected sample of 390 inmates (130 inmates at a level 3 facility (Perry Correctional Institution); 130 inmates at a level 2

facility (Turberville Correctional Institution); 65 inmates from a level 1 facility (Manning Correctional Institution); and 65 inmates at a female facility (Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution)) within 30 days of the Preliminary Approval Date. Decisions on which housing units at these institutions the inmates are selected from will be based on adequate security considerations. In case of unforeseen circumstances, such as weather, extended lockdown, staffing shortages or any other reason for good cause, Defendant Stirling shall notify the Court and Plaintiff's counsel of the unforeseen circumstances and an extension not to exceed 30 days shall be given to accomplish the testing. It is acknowledged by all parties to this Decree that the population from which the sample group is selected may include individuals whom have been diagnosed with chronic HCV, as well as individuals whom have tested positive for the HCV antibody.

34. Defendant Stirling agrees to provide Plaintiffs' counsel and the Court with the following information regarding the randomly selected inmates tested for chronic HCV (in a manner consistent with HIPAA's protections regarding Protected Health Information) within 5 days of finishing the random Opt-Out Testing of the 390 inmates:

- Total number of inmates offered Opt-Out testing
- Total number of inmates that opted out
- Total number of inmates administered HCV antibody tests
- Total number of HCV-antibody positive inmates
- Total number of inmates with chronic HCV

35. Defendant Stirling agrees to provide Plaintiffs' counsel with copies of the test results and opt-out forms so that they can be confirmed within 5 days of finishing the random Opt-Out Testing of the 390 inmates. For purposes of this Consent Decree, the random Opt-Out

Testing is not finished until such time as Defendant Stirling is in possession of all test results from Lab Corp. and all opt-out forms.

36. This section shall not be subject to mediation.

D. Provide the Governor and the Legislature with Scope and Cost Estimates

37. . Within 45 days of the Preliminary Approval Date, Defendant Stirling agrees to provide to the Governor a memorandum containing, at a minimum, (1) the number of SCDC inmates who have been randomly tested for chronic HCV, (2) the estimated number of SCDC inmates with chronic HCV based on the random sample that was tested, and (3) the estimated cost of DAA medications for those inmates. In the event that Defendant Stirling has not completed the testing of the randomly selected inmates within 45 days of the Preliminary Approval Date, Defendant Stirling will update the memorandum when testing is completed with any changes to (1) the estimated number of SCDC inmates with chronic HCV based on the random sample that was tested, and (2) the estimated cost of DAA medications for those inmates.

38. At Defendant Stirling's discretion, a revision to SCDC's Fiscal Year 2019–2020 budget plan may be submitted to the Governor.

39. On or before January 10, 2019, Defendant Stirling agrees to provide to the Legislature a memorandum containing, at a minimum, (1) the estimated number of SCDC inmates with chronic HCV based on the random sample that was tested, and (2) the estimated cost of DAA medications for those inmates.

E. Complete Two-Step Testing for Inmates who have Already Tested positive for HCV Antibodies

40. As of April 12, 2018, 616 SCDC inmates tested positive for the HCV antibody.

Most of those inmates have not received nucleic acid testing to confirm that they actually have chronic HCV.

41. Defendant Stirling agrees to complete two-step testing for all of these inmates who have not received nucleic acid testing within 8 months of the Preliminary Approval Date, unless an earlier timeline is established elsewhere in this Partial Consent Decree.

F. Provide Opt-Out Testing for New Inmates

42. Defendant Stirling agrees to incorporate Opt-Out Testing for new inmate intake in SCDC policies, procedures, protocols, and practices within 4 months of the Preliminary Approval Date.

43. Within 5 months of the Preliminary Approval Date, 100% of new SCDC inmates who do not already have a confirmed HCV diagnosis will be offered Opt-Out Testing.

G. Provide Opt-Out Testing for All Inmates

44. Within 6 months of the Preliminary Approval Date, Defendant Stirling agrees to develop a plan to provide Opt-Out Testing to all SCDC inmates.

45. Defendant Stirling agrees to provide Opt-Out Testing to 100% of all SCDC inmates within 18 months of the Preliminary Approval Date.

H. Establish and Maintain Accurate Electronic Database of Inmates with Chronic HCV

46. Within 3 months of the Preliminary Approval Date, Defendant Stirling agrees to establish an electronic system to readily identify SCDC inmates who have been diagnosed with chronic HCV.

47. At a minimum, this system shall include the following information: Inmate number; date of HCV antibody test; date of nucleic acid test; Highest APRI score to date; and Treatment Status.

I. Report Progress Every Four Months

48. Unless a different reporting date is established elsewhere in this Partial Consent Decree, Defendant Stirling will provide updates regarding progress in the following every four months from the Effective Date:

- a. Number of inmates who have been offered Opt-Out Testing to date
- b. Number of inmates who have opted out of HCV testing to date
- c. Number of inmates administered HCV antibody tests through the opt-out program to date
- d. Number of inmates HCV-antibody positive who have not yet confirmed chronic HCV with nucleic acid test, separating into two groups (the Opt-Out Group, and the inmates who had already known that they were HCV antibody positive)
- e. Number of inmates to date who have a confirmed chronic HCV diagnosis.

49. With respect to Sections A and E, Defendant Stirling shall provide Judge Mary Gordon Baker and Plaintiffs' counsel with supporting documentation, where appropriate, indicating for each subsection whether Defendant is in compliance.

50. Magistrate Judge Mary Gordon Baker will receive and review this documentation and have the authority to independently follow up with Defendant Stirling on any issues related to this Partial Consent Decree.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW]

SIGNATURES

The following parties certify that they have read the foregoing Partial Consent Decree and that it is an accurate record of their agreement in this action:

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December 12, 2018

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